

## **BUDGET WEEK**

Committee on the Budget • Majority Caucus U.S. House of Representatives Jim Nussle, *Chairman* 

309 Cannon House Office Building Washington, DC 20515 • (202) 226-7270 James T. Bates, *Chief of Staff* • www.budget.house.gov

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Summarizing budgetary issues in legislation scheduled for the House floor

25 September 2006

## Week of 25 September 2006

## **SUSPENSION CALENDAR**

- 1) Lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook Wild and Scenic River Study Act (H.R. 1344). This bill amends the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate a specified segment of the lower Farmington River and Salmon Brook in Connecticut for study for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. At the time of publication, a formal cost estimate was not available, but enacting the bill is not expected to increase direct spending or reduce revenues.
- 2) To Authorize the National Park Service to Pay for Services Rendered by Subcontractors Under a General Services Administration Indefinite Deliver/Indefinite Quantity Contract Issued for Work to be Completed at the Grand Canyon National Park (H.R. 3961).

  This bill requires the National Park Service [NPS] to make payments to certain subcontractors who performed work at the Grand Canyon National Park but were not paid by the prime contractor. CBO estimates that implementing the bill would increase direct spending spending not subject to appropriations –by about \$1 million in 2007, that amount but would be offset by less spending over the 2008-2010 period, and the net impact of the bill on direct spending over the 2007-10 period would be insignificant.
- 3) Southern Nevada Readiness Center Act (H.R. 4382).
  This bill authorizes Clark County to convey to the state of
  Nevada between 35 and 50 acres of land originally conveyed to the county under the Southern Nevada
  Public Land Management Act [SNPLMA]. Under current law, the land generates no receipts and CBO
  estimates that enacting the bill will not significantly affect the Federal budget.
- 4) Water Resources Research Act Amendments of 2006 (H.R. 4588). This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$90 million over the 2007-11 period to carry out the Water Resources Research Act of 1984. Under that act, the U.S. Geological Survey [USGS] provides grants (whose authorization of appropriations expired at the end of fiscal year 2005) to research and technology institutes at American colleges and universities for research and education on water resources. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 4588 will cost \$85 million over the 2007-11 period. Enacting the bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.

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PLEASE NOTE: This document addresses budgetary issues only. It should not be taken to address support or opposition on any other grounds. A green flag indicates no serious budgetary or budget compliance concerns. A yellow flag indicates moderate or potential problems. A red flag indicates serious problems. Also note: Floor schedules and legislative details are subject to change after publication.

This document was prepared by the majority staff of the Committee on the Budget, U.S. House of Representatives. It has not been approved by the full committee and therefore may not reflect the views of all the committee's members.

5) Oregon Water Resources Management Act of 2006 (H.R. 5079).



This bill authorizes the appropriation of \$16.5 million over the 2007-2011 period, and another \$8 million over the 2012-2015 period for river restoration and water management projects in Oregon. Assuming appropriation of the authorized amounts, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5079 would cost \$2 million in 2007 and \$14 million over the 2007-2011 period. The bill could provide an increase in Federal collections (offsettting receipts - a credit against direct spending) of less than \$100,000 a year due to changes to certain provisions of a contract between the Department of the Interior and Oregon's North Unit Irrigation District. Enacting this bill does not affect revenue.

6) Ice Age Floods National Geologic Trail Designation Act of 2005 (H.R. 383).



This bill establishes the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Route. The route would be primarily an auto route along existing highways and roads between Missoula, Montana, and the Pacific Ocean in the Pacific Northwest, following the path of the Ice Age floods approximately 17,000 years ago. It authorizes the appropriation of \$250,000 annually for the National Park Service [NPS] to identify the route with signs and markers, develop an interpretive program, and report to Congress. Assuming appropriation of the specified amount each year, CBO estimates that the NPS will spend \$1.25 million over the 2007-2011 period to develop and maintain the Ice Age Floods National Geologic Route. Enacting the bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.

## 7) Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve Boundary Adjustment Act of 2005 (H.R. 1515).



This bill amends the National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 to adjust the boundary of the Barataria Preserve Unit of Jean Lafitte National Historical Park and Preserve in Louisiana by increasing the acreage limitation. The bill also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to acquire any such additional land, water, and interests in land and water by donation, purchase, transfer from any other Federal agency, or exchange. At the time of publication, a formal cost estimate was not available, but enacting the bill is not expected to increase direct spending or reduce revenues.

8) New Hampshire Wilderness Act of 2006 (H.R. 5059).



This bill designates specified Federal lands in the White

Mountain National Forest area of New Hampshire as a wilderness area (which shall be known as the Wild River Wilderness) and as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System. At the time of publication, a formal cost estimate was not available, but enacting the bill is not expected to increase direct spending or reduce revenues.

9) New Hampshire Wilderness Act of 2006 (H.R. 5062).



This bill designates specified Federal lands in the White

Mountain National Forest area of New Hampshire as wilderness and incorporates such lands into the Sandwich Range Wilderness. At the time of publication, a formal cost estimate was not available, but enacting the bill is not expected to increase direct spending or reduce revenues.

10) National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 2006 (H.R. 5861). This bill extends the authority to make annual deposits of \$150 million to the



Historic Preservation Fund [HPF] through fiscal year 2015 and authorizes the appropriation of necessary amounts for each year to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation [ACHP]. The authority to make the deposits of receipts earned from oil and gas development on the Outer Continental Shelf into the HPF and the authority to fund ACHP—at a specified annual level of \$4 million— expired at the end of fiscal year 2005. Assuming appropriation of the amounts deposited into the HPF each year, and assuming appropriation of the amounts estimated to be necessary for ACHP, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5861 would cost about \$500 million over the 2007-11 period. Enacting this legislation would not affect direct spending or revenue.

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11) To Amend Public Law 106-348 to Extend the Authorization for Establishing a Memorial in the District of Columbia or Its Environs to Honor Veterans Who Became Disabled While Serving in the Armed Forces of the United States (H.R. 4275).



This bill extends until October 24, 2015, the authority to establish a memorial to honor veterans who became disabled while serving in the Armed Forces. The extension gives the Disabled Veterans' LIFE Memorial Foundation (the site's sponsor) an additional eight years to obtain the necessary funds and complete the project. Under current law, authority to construct the site will expire on October 24, 2007. Because the prospective memorial would be established with nonfederal funds, extending the authority to build it would not affect the Federal budget.

12) To Authorize the Secretary of Interior to Convey to The Missouri River Basin Lewis and Clark Interpretive Trail and Visitor Center Foundation, Inc. Certain Federal Land Associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in Nebraska, to Be Used as an Historical Interpretive Site Along the Trail (H.R. 3871).



The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey to the Missouri River Basin Lewis and Clark Interpretive Trail and Visitor Center Foundation, Inc., specified federal land associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in Nebraska, to be used as an historic site and interpretive center for the Trail. At the time of publication, a formal cost estimate was not available, but enacting the bill is not expected to increase direct spending or reduce revenues.

13) River Raisin National Battlefield Study Act (H.R. 5132).



This bill directs the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study of the River Raisin battlefield sites in Monroe County, Michigan to determine whether these areas are suitable for inclusion in the national park system. Under the bill, the department will report its findings and recommendations to Congress within three years of the bill's enactment. Assuming appropriation of necessary amounts, CBO estimates that implementing the bill will cost less than \$500,000 over the 2007-2009 period. Enacting the bill has no effect on direct spending or revenue.

14) Mississippi River Trail Study Act (H.R. 1796).



This bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to study whether to establish a national trail along the length of the Mississippi River. CBO estimates that the proposed study will cost about \$500,000, assuming the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting H.R. 1796 does not affect direct spending or revenue.

- 15) Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area Act of 2005 (H.R. 3534). This bill establishes the Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station Outstanding Natural Area on 18 acres of Federal land in San Luis Obispo County, California. The Bureau of Land Management [BLM] will continue to manage the land within the proposed natural area and will create a comprehensive management plan within three years. The bill also withdraws the land from programs to develop natural resources, but CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 3534 would have no significant effect on the federal budget.
- 16) **Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006** (H.R. 3127). This bill imposes sanctions on certain individuals associated with



the government of Sudan or with militias operating in Sudan and prohibits foreign assistance to countries that provide military assistance to Sudan, except when that assistance is for humanitarian reasons. Additionally, the bill directs the President to use our influence and vote at both the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to encourage those organizations to provide additional support to the African Union Mission in Sudan and requires the Department of State to provide reports dealing with the African Union Mission in Sudan. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 3127 has no significant impact on the Federal budget.

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17) Recognizing the Accomplishments of the American Council of Young Political Leaders for Providing 40 Years of International Exchange Programs, Increasing International Dialogue, and Enhancing Global Understanding, and Commemorating its 40th Anniversary (H.Con.Res. 430).



This resolution has no budget implication.

18) Calling on the President to Take Immediate Steps to Help Improve the Security Situation in Darfur, Sudan, with a Specific Emphasis on Civilian Protection (H.Res. 723).



This resolution has no budget implication.

19) Urging the President to Appoint a Presidential Special Envoy for Sudan (H.Res. 992). This resolution has no budget implication.



20) Commending the United Kingdom for Its Efforts in the War on Terror (H.Res. 989). This resolution has no budget implication.



21) Commending the People of Montenegro on the Conduct of the Referendum on Independence, Welcoming United States Recognition of the Sovereignty and Independence of the Republic of Montenegro, and Welcoming Montenegrin Membership in the United Nations and Other International Organizations (H.Res. 965).

This resolution has no budget implication.

22) Affirming Support for the Sovereignty and Security of Lebanon and the Lebanese People (H.Res. 1017).



This resolution has no budget implication.

23) Recognizing the 185th Anniversary of the Independence of Peru on July 28, 2006 (H.Res. 940).



This resolution has no budget implication.

24) To Authorize Salary Adjustments for Justices and Judges of the United States for Fiscal Year 2007 (H.R. 5454).



This bill authorizes salary adjustments for Justices and judges of the United States for fiscal year 2007. At the time of publication, a formal cost estimate was not available, but enacting this bill is expected to increase direct spending by approximately \$5 million in fiscal year 2007and \$29 million over the fiscal year 2007-11 period. This increase in direct spending is assumed in the current budget resolution.

25) Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (BATFE) Modernization and Reform Act of 2006 (H.R. 5092).



This bill authorizes the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives [BATFE] to impose civil fines for violations of firearms laws and changes the procedures BATFE uses to approve applications for firearms licenses and how the agency prosecutes license violations. It requires fines to be based upon the nature and severity of the violation, the size of the firearms business involved, and the prior record of the firearm's licensee. In addition, it requires the Attorney General to establish guidelines for BATFE investigations of firearms violations and requires administrative law judges to review certain BATFE actions. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 5092 will cost about \$50 million over the 2007-11 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts. Enacting the bill could lead to a small increase in revenues through the collection of additional civil fines, but CBO estimates that any such effects would not be significant.

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26) Copyright Royalty Judges Program Technical Corrections Act (H.R. 1036).



This bill makes technical corrections to the Copyright Royalty and Distribution

Reform Act of 2004 and other aspects of copyright law. CBO estimates that implementing the bill has no effect on spending subject to appropriation. Enacting the bill would not affect direct spending or revenue.

27) Trademark Dilution Revision Act of 2006 (H.R. 683).



This bill makes changes to trademark law to strengthen a trademark owner's defense against the use of other similar marks in the market that could harm the reputation of the trademark or confuse consumers. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 683 does not have a significant effect on spending subject to appropriation. Enacting the bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.

28) Private Property Rights Implementation Act of 2006 (H.R. 4772).

appropriation). Any additional judgment payments could increase direct spending.



This bill provides greater access to the Federal courts to parties whose property rights have been affected by the decisions of Federal, state, and local governments. As a result, the bill is likely to impose additional costs on the Federal Government by increasing both the number of cases heard by Federal courts and the number of claims brought against the United States. CBO has no basis, however, for estimating new discretionary expenses (incurred by the court system to try new cases) or increases in direct spending (for future awards that may be paid from the permanent indefinite judgment

29) Pigford Claims Remedy Act of 2006 (H.R. 5575).



This bill states that any Pigford claimant (relating to a

racial discrimination action against the Department of Agriculture) who has not previously obtained a determination on the merits of a Pigford claim may, in a civil action, obtain that determination. The bill states that it is Congress' intent that this Act be liberally construed so as to effectuate its remedial purpose of giving a full determination on the merits for each denied Pigford claim. The outcome of the determination on merits, prior to its occurrence, is inherently speculative; hence, there is limited basis for establishing cost data. At the time of publication, a cost estimate was not available, but enacting this bill could lead to an increase in direct spending if future judgement payments are made.

30) Asian Carp Prevention and Control Act (H.R. 3049).



This bill makes it a Federal crime to import or ship four

species of carp—black, bighead, silver, and large scale silver—unless the importer has obtained permission from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to import the fish for scientific, medical, educational, or zoological reasons. CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 3049 has no significant cost to the Federal government. Enacting the bill can affect direct spending and revenue, but any such effects would not be significant.

31) Proud to Be an American Citizen Act (H.R. 5323). This bill authorizes the Department of Homeland Security



[DHS] to provide funding to nonprofit entities to organize ceremonies for administering oaths of allegiance to persons whose applications for naturalization have been approved. The bill requires these ceremonies to be held on or near July 4 each year and limits funding for each ceremony to \$5,000. H.R. 5323 will increase direct spending by less than \$500,000 annually, from adjudication fees currently collected by DHS. Such fees are recorded as offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending). Enacting this legislation does not affect revenue.

32) General Services Administration Modernization Act (H.R. 2066). This bill amends Federal law to establish a Federal Acquisition Service



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by combining the assets and services of the Federal Supply Service and the Federal Technology Service. The Federal Supply Service purchases goods and services for the Federal government. The Federal Technology Service provides information technology to Federal agencies. Because the legislation restructures the agencies that procure goods and services for Federal agencies and does not provide any new authorities for Federal procurement or civilian acquisition personnel, CBO estimates that implementing H.R. 2066 has no significant effect on the budget and does not affect direct spending or revenue.

33) 2005 District of Columbia Omnibus Authorization Act (H.R. 3508). This bill amends Federal laws applicable to the District of Columbia [D.C.].



Most of the provisions affect operations of the D.C. government, including authorizing the use of local funds for emergency spending, permanently authorizing the District's Chief Financial Officer, requiring fiscal impact statements for all legislation passed by the D.C. Council, and allowing the District to enter into compacts with other states regarding insurance regulations. CBO estimates that implementing those provisions has no impact on the Federal budget.

This bill also authorizes lifting the cap on the pay-for-performance system for senior-level employees of D.C. Courts, allows for the use of volunteers and the receipt of gifts by the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency [CSOSA], authorizes D.C. Public Defender Services to charge fees for conference materials, and allows spending of fines for alcohol-related traffic violations. Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, the budget of the D.C. Courts system is funded by federal appropriations, and its expenditures are recorded in the federal budget. Based on information from the D.C. Courts, CSOSA, and the D.C. Defender Services, CBO estimates that those provisions do not have a significant effect on spending subject to appropriation, direct spending, or

34) To Designate the Facility of the United States Postal Service Located at 200 Lawyers Road, NW in Vienna, Virginia, as the "Captain Christopher Petty Post Office Building" (H.R. 6102). This bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.



35) To Designate the Facility of the United States Postal Service Located at 350 Uinta Drive in Green River, Wyoming, as the "Curt Gowdy Post Office Building" (H.R. 5224). This bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.



36) Congratulating The Professional Golfers' Association of America on its 90th Anniversary and Commending the Members of The Professional Golfers' Association of America and The PGA Foundation for the Charitable Contributions They Provide to the United States (H.Con.Res. 471).

This resolution has no budget implications.

37) Supporting the Goals and Ideals of Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month (H.Res. 745). This resolution has no budget implications.



38) Supporting the Goals and Ideals of National Pregnancy and Infant Loss Remembrance Day (H.Con.Res. 222).



This resolution has no budget implications.

39) A bill to Designate the Facility of the United States Postal Service Located at 8801 Sudley Road in Manassas, Virginia, as the "Harry J. Parrish Post Office" (S. 2690). This bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.



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40) A Bill to Designate the Facility of the United States Postal Service Located at 7172 North Tongass Highway, Ward Cove, Alaska, as the 'Alice R. Brusich Post Office Building' (S. 1275).



This bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.

41) A Bill to Designate the Facility of the United States Postal Service Located on Lindbald Avenue, Girdwood, Alaska, as the "Dorothy and Connie Hibbs Post Office Building" (S. 1323).



This bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.

42) Supporting the Goals and Ideals of National Myositis Awareness Day (H.Res. 974). This resolution has no budget implications.



43) To Designate the Facility of the United States Postal Service Located at 1501 South Cherrybell Avenue in Tucson, Arizona, as the "Morris K. 'Mo' Udall Post Office Building" (H.R. 5857). This bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.



44) To Designate the Facility of the United States Postal Service Located at 29-50 Union Street in Flushing, New York, as the "Dr. Leonard Price Stavisky Post Office" (H.R. 5923).



This bill does not affect direct spending or revenue.

Prepared by ...... The Committee on the Budget